

POPULAR

# Computing WEEKLY

35p

17-23 February 1983 Vol 2 No 7

## This Week

### IBM Personal Computer

Doris Allen reviews the Personal Computer from IBM: the computer giant which has entered the home computer field for the first time. See page 19

### SBC in Education

Dan Marshall presents a financial decision matrix for the BBC A and B in our new educational series. See page 25

### Spectrumspectrum

John Dunford explains how to assess the effects of a paragraph by using three sample routines on page 24

### 2048 Ticket Machine

Nick Godwin presents a utility program to enable you to print out your own tickets for raffias, discos and dapers. See page 21

**★STAR★**  
Dragon's Lair on  
Dragon 32 by Ian  
Mancus. See page 8.  
**★GAME★**

## News Desk

### Dragon slips a disc

Two companies were likely to produce disc systems for the Dragon 32 microcomputer in March — ahead of the official Dragon 32s and

Premier Microsystems and Compuserve both have disc systems ready for launch, the two products designed for completely different applications.

One not first, the Premier system is considerably cheaper. The disc interface contains the disc operating system as ROM, supplied with maintenance manual is priced at £99.95 including VAT.

The system will run with most 5¼-inch, 3.5-inch or 8-inch disc drives — single density, single or double sided 40- or 80-tracks. Up to four drives can be connected in any one Premier Microsystem will in fact be offering a package of the disc interface and operating system plus a single 100K 40-track 5¼-inch Cirrus drive for less than £200 including VAT. A two-disc system will be priced around £300.

Continued on page 6



## Spectrum sales top 200,000

SPECTRUM Research has sold over 200,000 Spectrum computers in the last twelve months since the machine was launched.

Revealing from this success the company has announced more retail outlets for the Spectrum — it is now available at selected branches of Marks, Currys, Dixons and John Lewis. The distribution expansion, from Micropro-

ducts, will also be supplying John Lewis, House of Fraser and Debenhams.

"By Easter we expect to be selling between 12,000 and 15,000 Spectrums per week in the UK," said Current Products Director, Managing Director, Nigel Smith.

Current monthly production of the Spectrum exceeds 50,000 units.

## Classified

## Classified

## Classified

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★ ★ BRITAIN'S HOME COMPUTER WEEKLY ★ ★

ZX SPECTRUM  
SOFTWARE  
PROGRAMS  
BOOKS &  
PERIPHERALS  
MEMORY

ZX SPECTRUM  
SOFTWARE  
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BOOKS &  
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MEMORY



# See us at the ZX Microfair!

If you own a ZX81 or SPECTRUM — or if you're thinking of buying for the first time — the ZX MICROFAIR is not to be missed!

There's literally everything for the beginner, amateur, enthusiast and professional.

A fantastic range of products from both the established manufacturers and the newer ones!

There's a bring and buy sale and a complete show guide available on the day.

It's a good day out and the opportunity of learning everything there is to know about ZX Computers.

The facilities at the hall include Bar, Restaurant and lots of seating!

Make a note of it now, or write to Mike Johnston, 71 Park Lane, London N17 0HG for advance tickets (Cheques etc made payable to ZX MICROFAIR and please enclose S.A.E.)

At 80p for adults and 50p for kids (under 14) it must be a bargain!

6th   
ZX MICROFAIR

SAT FEBRUARY 26th • NEW HORTICULTURAL HALL LONDON SW1 • 10am - 6pm

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Articles which are submitted for publication  
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articles and any accompanying programs  
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in 5.25 inch format. It is the author's  
responsibility to ensure that the program  
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### January

Popular Computing Weekly cannot accept any  
responsibility for any errors in programs re-  
published, although we will always try to find the  
source code/programs work.

## This Week

### Name

More industry protection

### Letters

Software authors' association

### Dragon's Lair

A new game for the Dragon by Ian Mercer

### Reviews

Some Atari looks at the IBM Personal Computer



### Open Forum

Six pages of your programs

### Programming

Tutor machine for Z80 by Nick Godwin

### BBC in Education

First in a new series: Investment  
decisions made by D. Mitchell

### Spectrum

Spectrograph routine by John Dunford

### Dragon

Dragon dictionary by David Lawrence

### Peak & Poke

Your questions answered

### Competitions

Puzzle: Top 10, Zigzag: Lowest

## Editorial

The question of software libraries has been causing increasing concern among software houses, readers and buyers in recent weeks.

Following our latest article on software libraries and copyright (Popular Computing Weekly February 3-9), we have received a large number of letters arguing the case both for and against such libraries. We have also discovered a software library that has been firing out cassettes against the wishes of the original publisher.

In an attempt to lay down some sort of guidelines, we have decided to accept advertisements only from those software libraries which use cassettes with the permission of the publishers. Software libraries which fire out cassettes without permission will not be allowed to advertise in Popular Computing Weekly.

We are taking this stand because we believe software libraries are an area that needs to be tackled now. Hiring cassettes without the permission of the publishers may or may not be illegal — it is certainly hard to justify.

This is not to tar all software libraries with the same brush. A number of software libraries do obtain permission from, and negotiate royalties with, the companies whose cassettes they hire out. We have no quarrel with such organisations, we just wish all libraries operated on similar lines.

## Next Thursday

How low can you fly without crashing?  
Find out in *Forbid*, an exciting new game for the ZX Spectrum.

Also next week, details of how to win £10 in our *Cruising* competition.

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# C☆TECH SOFTWARE

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as we know it?

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Steve Niles from  
C Tech, it was  
just the latest  
challenge from this  
is the case.

But Frogger began  
and it felt like  
KONG was  
and the world  
moving the screen  
on the way of your  
reigning rule over  
out of the screen  
ending KONG's  
reign is over  
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# THE DRAGON DUNGEON

## DRAGON'S TEETH

The Dragon Dungeon Club monthly newsletter is packed with news, reviews and information for the dedicated Dragon Dungeon. The Dragon's Master has decorated his month and is finally hammering your letters and tips into his fine word processor. He will continue to feed your tips, discoveries, reviews and letters and will send out guidelines and payment rules before if you who look up to full article articles.

In the light of constant inquiries as to where total advice can be obtained, The Dragon would like to hear from any Dragon enthusiasts, who have set up formal or informal groups.

The March issue of Dragon's Teeth, due out late February, will include both hardware and software offers and Club Members registering before 31st March will be eligible to purchase Dragon badges and membership at very special prices.

Annual membership, including Dragon's Teeth, £1 (four months trial subscription £0.50).

## DRAGON STICKS!



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Inclusive VAT and postage



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exclusively for the Dragon Stick owner — from  
classic arcade games, custom-made dual  
covers and Hellen Planning Packs to 5-  
star stickers and badges.

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than extensive, since we believe it value for  
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programs.

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into stock shortly and two new Dragon  
books. Current best-seller The Missing  
Dragon 30, £3.95.

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listing.

## THE DRAGON DUNGEON

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## Dragon discs

Continued from page 1

"The software in the new operating system will appear to the user as an extension of the Dragon's Brain," announced Frontier partner Peter Johns. This will give you even more commands — Save Load, Save M and Load M (for modules today), Create Resource and Augment Old Resources (new Resource Wits using the system will automatically reconvert the file if necessary).

The Commodore Dragon disc system is more ambitious and, consequently, more expensive. For between £900 and £600, Commodore is offering a twin single-sided double-density 40-track, 40KB system together with six or twelve disc operating systems. The disc interface incorporates

an add-on disk controller and an RS232C interface.

Commodore is also recommending that the system be used in conjunction with a 24 x 80 display (although increased, which will cost in the region of £400). Says director Ted Oppenheimer: "The new, very useful business programs you need a degree of compatibility — iBASIC — full BASIC protocol and a proper display. Using the Plus operating system in our interface and a 24 x 80 terminal gives access to a whole range of 1600 software packages."

Software available under Plus includes Demosoft, Database Manager, Micro Assembler and the Impinger Color, Pascal and C.

"Our thousand-powered Dragon then begins to look like a system costing three times that amount," he said.

## Creative software says 'die'



PAUL ZWICK, CEO of Creative Software, earlier this month to announce that his company — Creative Software — has agreed to purchase distribution and marketing deal with AmigaSoft.

Creative Software, one of the leading UK manufacturers of Vic20 cartridge software, is to sell its current Vic20 range and forthcoming Commodore 64 titles through the Reading-based company.

The American software producer employs a new technique as the manufacturer of its peripherals. Instead of the game being in the form of a ROM (chip the program is held as a 'die' manufactured into the printed circuit board).

"The reason," says Zwick, "is we can put out a 16K disc on-board for about the same cost as we can a conventional 8K ROM."

In practice this won't mean that cartridge prices will come

down — unless you will use the quality of the game go up."

Among the Vic20 games Creative Software will be marketing through AmigaSoft are some of the biggest selling US titles — Asteroids, Tetris and Choplifter.

### 6th ZX microfair

THE SIXTH ZX Microfair will be held on Saturday, February 26, at the usual venue — New International Hall, London SW6. It will be open from 10 am to 6 pm and entry will cost 10p for adults and 5p for kids under 14.

Over 100 exhibitors will be there and new tapes should be on sale for the first time from Quarksoft, Silverwell and Carad.

### Atari sues Phillips

ATARI has embarked on another legal battle over copyright in the "Pac Man" video game — this time with Philips.

The decision to go ahead with the action against the UK arm of the Philips multi-national follows a successful similar legal move against Philips in the US.

Atari's other, better known, move against Commodore is due to be heard by the English courts in March.

## Micro industry group to get protection

A UKWU group has been formed which aims to protect the interests of those in the microcomputer trade.

Membership of the body — called the Society of Computer Manufacturers, Agents and Dealers — is open to any company, particularly in sole trader commercially involved in the computer trade.

Acting secretary Nigel Backhouse explained that the group was set up to guarantee the interests of both hardware and software suppliers, big or small. Members are to include Arden Bay Microsystems, Micro Shop, Computers and Tandy Backhouse is actively campaigning for other companies to join the group.

The society will hold its first

meeting on Saturday, March 2, at the late Peter Collins, King Edward VII College, Windsor Hill, Chesham, Leicestershire (2 miles from the M1 A50 junction). The meeting will begin at 10 am.

Among resolutions to be considered is one which urges that the society be "concerned about the interests of software writers, (and) should take action on behalf of its members against them."

Any individual in the computer trade is welcome to attend this last open General Meeting.

More details from Nigel Backhouse: 108 Marple Street, Chesham, Leicestershire (tel. 0533 33564).

## US competition for Spectrum

THE winner prize was faced by Sinclair as the US sales under two or three businesses to a further £11 off the cost of a T1994A computer.

The well known down at average American price, already reduced by the manufacturer until mid-April, to £99. The figure is close to the proposed price of the Atari 400 US Spectrum of £95.

The T1994A sells for £299.95 in Britain.

## Trojan sees the light

FOR £29 you can now buy a light pen for the Dragon II.

The first plug into the joystick port on the computer and is addressed from the keyboard using normal joystick commands.

The light pen is produced by Trojan Products and comes complete with a cassette which includes full instructions and several demonstration programs showing how to incorporate the input from the device as a program.

"It was quite a fun photo-transmission as it will be possible to use it in a market-wide game."

"No specialised software is required and it can be used for 3x3 plotting or data entry as



## TI's rival to the Spectrum

TEXAS Instruments rival for the ZX81 — the T1997 (see Popular Computing Weekly Vol 12, No 4).

The machine, which will cost for between £70 and £80, has the advantages of 4K RAM as standard, plug-in ROM cartridges port and the range of peripherals, particularly those. The three add-on cards shown in the stack are (top to bottom) HD-1000 four-channel parallel processor, HD-2000 Wave-top high-speed macro test drive unit and HD-3000 RS232C interface. The machine connects to the T1997 via a two-line interface connector at the rear of the machine.

well as a game. It can offer a much faster alternative to the keyboard," says Trojan's Geoff Jones.

Details from Trojan Products, 156 Derwents, Doncaster, Westwood.





# Dragon's Lair

A new game for the Dragon 32 by Ian Mercer

The object of this game is to guide a magic cube through a series of interconnecting passages expediting the dragons sleeping in their lairs, while obtaining as few a score as possible.

You use the cursor keys to guide the magic cube (positioned in the top right-hand corner of the screen at the start) through the passages which contain four dragons (labeled 'D') at that level on the various levels.

The floors and ceiling of the passages are lined with rocks which should be avoided. Collision with the rocks will add to your score and cause the cube to bounce off in a random fashion. Pressing a key will also add to your score.

In the harder levels, the path to the next passage is sometimes blocked. Pressing 'D' in such cases will dig a hole directly below you, but use this with care because it adds 10 to your score. When all the dragons are expeditied they will be replaced ready for the next player.

## Program notes

(Units)

25 to 100

Set variables

100

Print dragons

100

Game subroutine to increase x and y according to move

100 to 200

Check if something to hit and if so make a random bounce

200 to 300

Keyboard scan routine

300 to 400

Print score count

400 to 500

Subroutine to set values of x and y

500 to 600

Print display



```

10  DRAGON LAIR BY J. S. PERCER
20  CLR
30  INPUT "HOW MANY PLAYERS WILL WANT TO USE THE SAME GAME?" P
40  IF P=0 THEN PRINT "10 PLAYERS AT MAXIMUM" GOTO 30
50  IF P=1 THEN
60  INPUT "WHICH LEVEL 11-10, 10 IS HARDEST?" L
70  DR=0: P=MAX(L,11)-L
80  GO=0
90  SCORE=500
100 X=50: Y=0
110 SET 11, Y, 11
120 PRINT "PRESS 1291+325, 'd'1: PRINT "500 (14)+417, 'd'1: PRINT "8
130 (14)+432, 'd'1
140 DR=1: GOTO 110 IF DR="1" THEN 130
150 GO=1: GO=470, 480, 500, 510
160 NEXT 1: X, Y: 11: DR=1: GOTO 110 IF DR="1" THEN 130
170 IF P=1: PRINT 11, Y: 11: DR=1: GOTO 110 IF DR="1" THEN 130
180 PRINT "PRESS 1291+325, 'd'1: PRINT "500 (14)+417, 'd'1: PRINT "8
190 (14)+432, 'd'1
200 DR=1: GOTO 110 IF DR="1" THEN 130
210 DR=0
220 DR=1: GOTO 110 IF DR="1" THEN 130
230 GO=1: GO=470, 480, 500, 510
240 GO=1: GO=470, 480, 500, 510
250 SET 11, Y, 11: DR=1: GOTO 110 IF DR="1" THEN 130
260 IF DR="1" AND Y=30 THEN 130: DR=1: GOTO 110 IF DR="1" THEN 130
270 GO=1: GO=470, 480, 500, 510
280 IF DR="1" THEN 130
290 GO=1: GO=470, 480, 500, 510
300 DR=1: GOTO 110 IF DR="1" THEN 130
310 DR=0
320 SET 11, Y
330 PRINT "1
340 PRINT "1
350 PRINT "1: GOTO 110 IF DR="1" THEN 130
360 PRINT "1: GOTO 110 IF DR="1" THEN 130
370 CLR
380 DR=1: GOTO 110 IF DR="1" THEN 130
390 FOR I=1 TO P
400 IF DR=1: GOTO 110 IF DR="1" THEN 130
410 PRINT "PLAYER '11+11' SCORE: '11+11'
420 NEXT I
430 FOR I=1 TO P: DR=1: GOTO 110 IF DR="1" THEN 130
440 PRINT "PRESS 1291+325, 'd'1: PRINT "500 (14)+417, 'd'1: PRINT "8
450 IF I=1 THEN 130
460 PRINT "500 (14)+417, 'd'1: PRINT "8
470 PRINT "500 (14)+417, 'd'1: PRINT "8
480 PRINT "500 (14)+417, 'd'1: PRINT "8
490 PRINT "500 (14)+417, 'd'1: PRINT "8
500 PRINT "500 (14)+417, 'd'1: PRINT "8
510 PRINT "500 (14)+417, 'd'1: PRINT "8
520 GOTO 110
530 FOR I=1 TO P
540 SET 11, Y, 11: DR=1: GOTO 110 IF DR="1" THEN 130
550 NEXT I
560 FOR I=1 TO P
570 SET 11, Y, 11: DR=1: GOTO 110 IF DR="1" THEN 130
580 NEXT I
590 FOR I=1 TO P
600 SET 11, Y, 11: DR=1: GOTO 110 IF DR="1" THEN 130
610 FOR I=1 TO P
620 SET 11, Y, 11: DR=1: GOTO 110 IF DR="1" THEN 130
630 SET 11, Y, 11: DR=1: GOTO 110 IF DR="1" THEN 130
640 SET 11, Y, 11: DR=1: GOTO 110 IF DR="1" THEN 130
650 SET 11, Y, 11: DR=1: GOTO 110 IF DR="1" THEN 130
660 SET 11, Y, 11: DR=1: GOTO 110 IF DR="1" THEN 130
670 RETURN

```

# Gradgrind grows from Greenock

Boris Allen reviews the new European version of IBM's Personal Computer.

IBM has been very successful with its PC in the USA, partly because of the IBM user and dealer support. Unfortunately if you buy a special import IBM PC from an unlicensed dealer, there will be no IBM approved service back-up or advice.

The minimum configuration for the IBM PC in Britain is superior to the USA minimum, and so importers may not be even selling an equal configuration. The only way to get IBM Warranty is to purchase from an IBM Authorised Dealer, who will provide service and warranty back-up.

The machine I reviewed was provided by an IBM Authorised Dealer (the Byte Shop Ltd of Manchester 021-326 4731). The configuration was 40K Ram, 128K RAM, two 520K drives, keyboard, monochrome display, printer adapter, and pointer, at about £3,400. The absolute minimum system consists of 40K Ram, 64K Ram, a 160K disk, keyboard, monochrome display, and printer adapter, at about £2000.

The PC is being promoted as a handy machine, and from the promotional literature it is not aimed solely at the business or larger user. The latter aimed at those in research and education (quote) Pascal (in the field of observation, chance reveals the prepared mind — though how

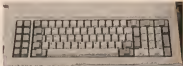


IBM's factory in Greenock where the new Personal Computer will be manufactured

do you prepare it?).

IBM claims that the PC can be used as a teaching aid, used in the teaching of computer science (with the wide variety of computers available), used as a research tool, and as a word processor to maintain

IBM is probably going to try to get the PC on the Government's list of approved suppliers to schools, and as a British manufacturer — it will be making PCs in Greenock, or at probably for the whole of Europe — it might be seen as the repre-



The new Personal Computer's keyboard

course notes. For the student, IBM claims that the PC has several advantages: it can provide a foundation for computer science, as a general learning tool, and for developing proficiency in languages such as Basic or Pascal.

lent of the Research Machine, offering

The equivalence of the IBM, 386/286/2 and the IBM PC is more than it first would appear, because both these machines offer CPM (a standard operating system) and thus have many off-the-shelf programs available.

But the PC offers CP/M as well as ordinary CPM, plus another operating system specially developed for the PC called MSDOS (from Microsoft).

I approached the PC therefore, as one who was not a businessman, was not a games player. (Though there are games available, including at least two versions of Adventure, but as one who was going to use the PC in what is grandly termed education).

The Byte Shop recommended one book, I did not have time to read, but glancing through, it seemed to be helpful — IBM's Personal Computer from Q&A ON SYSTEMS (1982). The manuals I used were the User Manual (Microsoft January



Boris Allen

## Technical Specifications

Microprocessor	Intel 8088 (1.795 Mhz) or compatible chip
Memory	Minimum configuration is 40K Ram. 640K Ram maximum up to 1M. Parityless
Operating System	CP/M 80 and IBM PC DOS (a MSDOS)
Disk Storage	Minimum is 160K (single drive, single sided) extendable to 520K (two drive double sided)
Keyboard	Qwerty standard with numeric pad 16 user function keys and special function keys. Provides upper and lower case, and special characters
VDU	Green screen monitor 25 lines at 80 characters. A special colour monitor is needed for graphics
Printer	Qwerty Matrix. Supports International with four sets of print
Connections	Keyboard audio cassette tape expansion slot for additional memory modules, disc drives, printer, disk drives and communication lines, games adapters
Sound	Music or speaker user programmable
Price	Basic system around £2000

1983) and an opening system manual. Though there are many other languages available on the PC, I concentrated on Basic, because, in education, Basic is rightly the most important language.

I switched on, and the system booted. I was left at the executive level. I then studied the Basic manual to find how to enter Basic. It was at this stage that I found I had three levels of Basic, from which to choose: Basic, One Basic, and Advanced Basic — in ascending order of facilities — and decided to test Advanced Basic.

I loaded from the instructions given with no problems, and entered my first line. My first line did not work, because (and I could not find where in the manual it said so) keywords in the Basic had to be separated by spaces from other parts of the statement (something I suspect to automatically, and which most computers do not mind).

Once I had realised the error of my lines, there was no further problem, apart from my finger's inability to obey the spaces my mind was sending (I have the same problem on the Atom).

Advanced Basic is advanced, though not as advanced as BBC Basic. It has a good selection of numerical accuracies, easily used (Integer, single precision, double precision, and constants); the logical connectives are the basic six connectives, far more than are normally provided (AND, AND OR, XOR, AND AND, AND AND AND, AND AND AND AND); and there are many graphics commands, with differing resolutions (medium of 320x200, and high at 640x200).

When we consider graphics we can compare this to the RML machines with their excellent graphics facilities, and now Gino Graphics. Ultimately the IBM will be able (once the software has been written) to reach even higher levels of resolution, far higher than that of the RML machines.

I think this is so because the PC can easily have more than 512K Ram without special commands being invoked. To have a high resolution picture on the screen requires each dot on the screen to be stored in memory somewhere, the larger the dots (ie the lower the resolution) the less the memory that is required to store information on the screen. The IBM with its 16 bit Intel 8028 chip, can point to (address) far more memory than the RML, with its 8 bit 286 chip. The RML machines can always be tricked into pointing to more memory, but the whole process slows the machine down.

The IBM's 8028 chip is not, in my opinion, a particularly good 16 bit chip, but it does make the ability to use large amounts of Ram so much easier than it is on the RML. The IBM is generally speaking not much faster than good 8 bit microcomputers, but memory space is becoming more important.

To use computers (as against interpreting), space in memory is needed; if programs of a decent size are to be run on conventional microcomputers (with a maximum of 64K), it is not 40K of Ram for



Microchrome display unit and printer.

the system (as does the IBM PC) then there would only be a maximum of 24K Ram available, unless the system is tweaked to make it appear as if more memory were available.

I found the whole environment of the PC easy to use; the keyboard was as one would expect from IBM, as were the rest of the attachments, given that IBM seems to be committed to selling the IBM to education markets (something the Lotus II has not attempted, as far as I know) and given the back-up to the machine (but only

through authorized dealers) then I can see the IBM being a strong competitor to the RML machines.

It is going to be interesting to see if some of the other 16 bit microcomputers (especially those using the Motorola 68000 series of chips) come into education, because it is where we should be moving. It is also going to be interesting to see if the BBC Tube connection to the New Generation 16002 becomes a viable option.

The IBM PC is an interesting machine for all sorts of reasons.



Microchrome display, main processor unit and keyboard.





## Bos-constructor

OD BBC Micro

This is a deceptively simple game for the BBC micro model A or B. The object of the game is to drive your snake around the screen eating As which add to your score and your snake's length. As you travel around after the As you must avoid the

blocks which will appear, the sides and your own tail.

The program is quite well structured, having a main loop (lines 220-230) calling all the necessary procedures. As it stands the program will run on a model B. For use on a model A make the following changes:

Line 44 SCORE = 1000  
Line 450 IF 0 TO 1000  
Line 451 SET 0 TO 1000

The procedures are:

PROC INIT	prints instructions
PROC SCORE	sets array values and prints screen
PROC MOVE	moves snake
PROC COLL	prints As and obstacles
PROC AADD	adds array values, takes input and always reset timer
PROC STOP	prints snake's head
PROC CLORDR	tests out snake's head segments

```

10 HOME 7
20 PROC INIT
30 CLS
40 DIM A$(255) : S(255)=5 : A$(255)=1 : S(0)=0 : S(255)=0
50 GOTO 190
60 DEF PROC SCORE
70 FOR I=0 TO 5
80 IF A$(I) THEN S(255-I)=32250
90 NEXT I
100 FOR J=0 TO 25
110 PRINT TAB (25-J) CHR$(J/25)
120 PRINT TAB (25-J) CHR$(J/25)
130 NEXT J
140 FOR I=0 TO 25
150 PRINT TAB (25-I) CHR$(I/25)
160 PRINT TAB (25-I) CHR$(I/25)
170 NEXT I
180 END PROC
190 PROC SCORE
200 PROC SCORE
210 PROC SCORE
220 PROC SCORE
230 PROC SCORE
240 PROC SCORE
250 PROC SCORE
260 PROC SCORE
270 PROC SCORE
280 PROC SCORE
290 PROC SCORE
300 PROC SCORE
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320 PROC SCORE
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810 PROC SCORE
820 PROC SCORE
830 PROC SCORE
840 PROC SCORE
850 PROC SCORE
860 PROC SCORE
870 PROC SCORE
880 PROC SCORE
890 PROC SCORE
900 PROC SCORE
910 PROC SCORE
920 PROC SCORE
930 PROC SCORE
940 PROC SCORE
950 PROC SCORE
960 PROC SCORE
970 PROC SCORE
980 PROC SCORE
990 PROC SCORE

```

```

470 END PROC
480 DEF PROC SCORE
490 SCORE=SCORE+S(255-I)
500 S(255-I)=3
510 CLS
520 PROC SCORE
530 PROC SCORE
540 PROC SCORE
550 PROC SCORE
560 PROC SCORE
570 PROC SCORE
580 PROC SCORE
590 PROC SCORE
600 PROC SCORE
610 PROC SCORE
620 PROC SCORE
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870 PROC SCORE
880 PROC SCORE
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900 PROC SCORE
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940 PROC SCORE
950 PROC SCORE
960 PROC SCORE
970 PROC SCORE
980 PROC SCORE
990 PROC SCORE

```

Bos-constructor  
by Daniel Webb

## Reverse

on Dragon

### Reverse

The game of Reverse is very competitive but easy to master. The idea is to trap the opponent's pieces between two of your own and thus gain pieces.

To make a move, enter the row then column and then enter. The program gives a running display of your and the computer's score. The computer takes a few seconds to decide its move. This program can be converted for other micros.

### Program notes

Line 40 Set up the board in array A and place the four four pieces in the middle of the board.  
Line 440 Prints out the board moved for the computer.  
Line 450 Enter player's move and check that it is valid.  
Line 460 Print player's score.  
Line 470 Check for pieces trapped by last move.  
Line 480 Print scores of game.



# Sinclair ZX Spectr

**16K or 48K RAM...  
full-size moving-  
key keyboard...  
colour and sound...  
high-resolution  
graphics...  
From only  
£125!**

First, there was the world-beating Sinclair ZX80. The first personal computer for under £100.

Then, the ZX81. With up to 16K RAM available, and the ZX Printer. Giving more power and more flexibility. Together, they've sold over 500,000 so far. To make Sinclair world leaders in personal computing. And the ZX81 remains the ideal low-cost introduction to computing.

Now there's the ZX Spectrum! With up to 48K of RAM. A full-size moving-key keyboard. Videl colour and sound. High-resolution graphics. And a low price that's unrivalled.

## **Professional power— personal computer price!**

The ZX Spectrum incorporates all the proven features of the ZX81. But its new 16K BASIC ROM dramatically increases your computing power.

You have access to a range of 8 colours for foreground, background and border, together with expanded graphics and high-resolution graphics.

You have the facility to support separate data files.

You have a choice of storage capacities (governed by the amount of RAM): 16K of RAM (which you can upgrade later to 48K of RAM) or a massive 48K of RAM.

Yet the price of the Spectrum 16K is an amazing £125! Even the popular 48K version costs only £175!

You may decide to begin with the 16K version. Then you can still retain the letter for an upgrade. The cost? Around £50.

## **Ready to use today, easy to expand tomorrow**

Your ZX Spectrum comes with a machine adaptor and all the necessary leads to connect to most cassette recorders and TVs (colour or black and white).

Employing Sinclair BASIC (renowned in over 100,000 computer households), the ZX Spectrum comes complete with Terminus, which together represents a detailed course in BASIC programming. Whether you're a beginner or a competent programmer, you'll find them both of immense help. Depending on your computer experience, you'll quickly be moving into the essential world of ZX Spectrum professional-level computing.

There's no need to stop there. The ZX Printer—available now—is fully compatible with the ZX Spectrum. And later this year there will be microdrives for massive amounts of extra on-line storage plus an RS232C network interface board.



## **Key features of the Sinclair ZX Spectrum**

- Full colour—8 colours each for foreground, background and border plus flashing and light/bright intensity control.
- Sound—PDP8 command with variable pitch and duration.
- Massive RAM—16K or 48K.
- Full-size moving-key keyboard—all keys at normal typewriter pitch, with repeat facility on each key.
- High-resolution—256 dots horizontally x 192 vertically, each individually addressable for true high-resolution graphics.
- ASCII character set—with upper and lower case characters.
- Teletext-compatible—user software can generate 40 characters per line or other settings.
- High-speed LOAD & SAVE—16K in 100 seconds via cassette, with VERIFY & MERGE for programs and separate data files.
- Sinclair 16K extended BASIC—incorporating unique 'one touch' keyboard entry, syntax check, and report codes.

# rum



## ZX Spectrum software on cassettes - available now

The Spectrum software library is growing every day. Subjects include games, education, and business/household management. Flight Simulation, Chess, Planetside history, Interiors, MU CALC, VJ-30, Club Record Controller. There is something for everyone. And they all make full use of the Spectrum's colour screen and graphics capabilities. You'll receive a detailed catalogue with your Spectrum.

## ZX Expansion Module

This module incorporates the three features of Microdrive controller, local area network, and RS232C interface. Connect it to your Spectrum and you can control up to eight Microdrives, communicate with other computers, and drive a wide range of printers.

The potential is enormous, and the module will be available in the early part of 1983 for around £300.

# sinclair

Sinclair Research Ltd, Stanhope Road,  
Camberley, Surrey GU15 3PS.  
Tel: Camberley (0275) 665371.

## The ZX Printer - available now

Designed exclusively for use with the Sinclair ZX range of computers, the printer offers ZX Spectrum users the full ASCII character set - including lower-case characters and high-resolution graphics.

A special feature is COPY which prints out exactly what is on the whole TV screen without the need for further instructions. Printing speed is 80 characters per second, with 32 characters per line and 6 lines per vertical inch.

The ZX Printer connects to the rear of your ZX Spectrum. A roll of paper (88½" long and 4½" wide) is supplied, along with full instructions. Further supplies of paper are available in packs of five rolls.



## The ZX Microdrive - coming soon

The new Microdrive, designed especially for the ZX Spectrum, is set to change the face of personal computing by providing on-on-line storage.

Each Microdrive can hold up to 100K bytes using a single interchangeable storage medium.

The transfer rate is 10K bytes per second, with an average access time of 3.5µsec (ms). And you'll be able to connect up to 8 Microdrives to your Spectrum via the ZX Expansion Module.

A remarkable breakthrough at a remarkable price. The Microdrives will be available in the early part of 1983 for around £50.



## How to order your ZX Spectrum

BY PHONE - Access/B Barclaycard or Trustcard holders can call 01-353 6330 for personal or office 24-hour a day, every day. BY FREEPOST - use the no-stamp needed coupon below. You can pay by cheque postal order, Access.

Barclaycard or Trustcard. EITHER WAY - please allow up to 28 days for delivery. And there's a 14-day money back option, of course. We want you to be satisfied beyond doubt - and we have no doubt that you will be.

To: Sinclair Research, FREEPOST, Camberley, Surrey, GU15 3PS				Order
Qty	Item	Code	Unit Price £	Total £
	Sinclair ZX Spectrum - 128K RAM version	100	129.00	
	Sinclair ZX Spectrum - 48K RAM version	101	119.00	
	Sinclair ZX Printer	27	99.95	
	Printer paper (packs of 500)	15	11.95	
	Postage and packing (order under £100)	26	3.95	
	orders over £100	28	4.95	
			Total £	

Please tick if you require a VAT receipt ☐

\*I enclose a cheque/postal order payable to Sinclair Research Ltd for £.....

\*Please charge to my Access/B Barclaycard/Trustcard account no.....

\*Please delete complete as applicable

Signature.....

PLEASE PRINT

Name Mr/Ms/Ms.....

Address.....

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# Shall I buy or rent it?

Don Mitchell presents a financial decision-maker for the BBC model A or B.

This program for the BBC Model A or B, helps you to make decisions like "should I buy a £400 video to save the rental charges of £180 a year?"

The first information required by the program is initial investment: is the cost of the item being bought. Then you have to input the amount of time. In years you think the product will last—for a video 3-5 years is enough, for other investments 5-7 years is a reasonable time expectancy.

Next, you must input the savings that accrue from the initial investment. If the investment for a video will save you £180 a year rental charges for the three-year life of the machine.

Finally, you should input what accountants term the "interest rate." This is based largely on the rate of inflation and takes account of the devaluation of your money. In real terms, over the years, A figure of around 8-10 percent would be reasonably accurate at the moment.

The program will now run, producing three columns of data. Column one shows the savings for each year, while column two balances the cumulative savings against the initial investment—when the sign in this column changes from negative to positive your investment has "broken even."

The third column needs a full explanation. Basically money saved in future years is not worth as much as money now—inflation takes its toll. The program calculates or "discounts" future savings, giving its value in today's money.

The total discounted cash savings are then subtracted from the initial investment. The remaining sum is called the "Net Present Value" of the investment at the interest rate originally chosen. A positive NPV means a good investment, a negative NPV should be rejected.

A further figure of particular interest to economists is the internal rate at which the investment gives a NPV = 0; this is the investment's "internal rate of return"—a measure of how good an investment is—and can be used to compare a number of roughly similar projects.

The program was written avoiding commands special to the BBC microcomputer.

What is the BBC a computer? It's a machine designed for use by schools, teachers, students, and small businesses. Each year we shall concentrate on a different aspect of education business. If you have any programs suitable for this series, please send them to BBC Education, P.O. Box 1, Computing, Wrenbury, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, Shropshire, WCH2 9PH.

and should thus be easily transferable to other machines. A limited amount of error-trapping has been incorporated, but this could be extended if desired.

## Program notes

Lines 70-220 accept the first data and perform a minimum level of validity checks.  
Lines 270-440 calculate the Net Present Value of the investment for the period stated and at the interest discount rate entered at the first input.  
Line 470 prints the input's INTERNAL RATE OF

RETURN, not only when a repeated calculation of the NPV gives a figure within 1% of zero.

Lines 450 and 460 and lines 470 and 480 set the interest rate of the first NPV calculation to an artificially negative value.

Line 490 in 420 calculates a rate interest rate on the second and all subsequent NPV calculations.

Lines 490-540 show in a temporary variable if the preliminary user interest rate and a new rate based on the difference between old and previous two years and affect the program to recalculate the next NPV.

Lines 550-560 print the final of results, in excess or prior to the internal rate initially input.  
Lines 570-600 loop until a zero result is fully sign.

```

400 REM INVESTMENT DECISION-MAKER
410 REM A BBC BASIC PROGRAM
420 CLS:PRINT " "
430 REM INPUTS: INPUTS:
440 INPUT "ENTER THE INITIAL INVESTMENT (e.g. £400):";I
450 INPUT "ENTER THE PERIOD (e.g. 3 years):";P
460 INPUT "ENTER THE INTEREST RATE (e.g. 10%):";R
470 INPUT "ENTER THE SAVINGS (e.g. £180):";S
480 INPUT "ENTER THE INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN (e.g. 10%):";R2
490 REM CALCULATIONS:
500 REM INPUTS: INPUTS:
510 INPUT "ENTER THE PERIOD (e.g. 3 years):";P
520 INPUT "ENTER THE INTEREST RATE (e.g. 10%):";R
530 INPUT "ENTER THE SAVINGS (e.g. £180):";S
540 INPUT "ENTER THE INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN (e.g. 10%):";R2
550 REM CALCULATIONS:
560 REM INPUTS: INPUTS:
570 INPUT "ENTER THE PERIOD (e.g. 3 years):";P
580 INPUT "ENTER THE INTEREST RATE (e.g. 10%):";R
590 INPUT "ENTER THE SAVINGS (e.g. £180):";S
600 INPUT "ENTER THE INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN (e.g. 10%):";R2
610 REM CALCULATIONS:
620 REM INPUTS: INPUTS:
630 INPUT "ENTER THE PERIOD (e.g. 3 years):";P
640 INPUT "ENTER THE INTEREST RATE (e.g. 10%):";R
650 INPUT "ENTER THE SAVINGS (e.g. £180):";S
660 INPUT "ENTER THE INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN (e.g. 10%):";R2
670 REM CALCULATIONS:
680 REM INPUTS: INPUTS:
690 INPUT "ENTER THE PERIOD (e.g. 3 years):";P
700 INPUT "ENTER THE INTEREST RATE (e.g. 10%):";R
710 INPUT "ENTER THE SAVINGS (e.g. £180):";S
720 INPUT "ENTER THE INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN (e.g. 10%):";R2
730 REM CALCULATIONS:
740 REM INPUTS: INPUTS:
750 INPUT "ENTER THE PERIOD (e.g. 3 years):";P
760 INPUT "ENTER THE INTEREST RATE (e.g. 10%):";R
770 INPUT "ENTER THE SAVINGS (e.g. £180):";S
780 INPUT "ENTER THE INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN (e.g. 10%):";R2
790 REM CALCULATIONS:
800 REM INPUTS: INPUTS:
810 INPUT "ENTER THE PERIOD (e.g. 3 years):";P
820 INPUT "ENTER THE INTEREST RATE (e.g. 10%):";R
830 INPUT "ENTER THE SAVINGS (e.g. £180):";S
840 INPUT "ENTER THE INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN (e.g. 10%):";R2
850 REM CALCULATIONS:
860 REM INPUTS: INPUTS:
870 INPUT "ENTER THE PERIOD (e.g. 3 years):";P
880 INPUT "ENTER THE INTEREST RATE (e.g. 10%):";R
890 INPUT "ENTER THE SAVINGS (e.g. £180):";S
900 INPUT "ENTER THE INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN (e.g. 10%):";R2

```

490 END

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# Whirligigs and whorls

*John Dunford presents three simple routines to mimic the effects of a spirograph*

Most people will be familiar with the famous Spirograph and the patterns that can be formed with it. This program follows exactly the same principle.

Program one produces a simple example of how the Spirograph technique is used. You can experiment by changing the number in line 20: each number will result in a slightly different pattern.

Program two, and its variants, go one step further to produce a more complicated pattern. By changing line 10 in program two, to give different boundaries and steps, other interesting patterns can be formed. Try this for example:

```
10 FOR A=1 TO 8 STEP 2
```

```
20 FOR B=1 TO 8 STEP 2
```

```
30 LEFT=0
```

```
40 RIGHT=0
```

```
50 GOTO 100
```

```
60 GOTO 100
```

```
70 GOTO 100
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80 GOTO 100
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90 GOTO 100
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100 GOTO 100
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110 GOTO 100
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120 GOTO 100
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130 GOTO 100
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140 GOTO 100
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150 GOTO 100
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160 GOTO 100
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170 GOTO 100
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180 GOTO 100
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190 GOTO 100
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200 GOTO 100
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210 GOTO 100
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220 GOTO 100
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230 GOTO 100
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240 GOTO 100
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250 GOTO 100
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260 GOTO 100
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270 GOTO 100
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280 GOTO 100
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290 GOTO 100
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410 GOTO 100
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420 GOTO 100
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430 GOTO 100
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440 GOTO 100
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450 GOTO 100
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460 GOTO 100
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470 GOTO 100
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480 GOTO 100
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490 GOTO 100
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500 GOTO 100
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520 GOTO 100
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550 GOTO 100
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560 GOTO 100
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570 GOTO 100
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580 GOTO 100
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```
590 GOTO 100
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```
600 GOTO 100
```



The ZX Spectrum being used at Sutton Primary School, Cambridgeport

## Program Two

THIS IS THE BASIC PROGRAM



Program Three

## Program One



THIS IS THE BASIC PROGRAM



Program Four



# Dictionary

## MODULE 3 Lines 2000-2010

The purpose of this module is to display the dictionary of characters page by page and to move a cursor around the page allowing the user to specify characters for a number of simple operations.

### Connectivity

2000 The first involved figures which are to be included in the string to be Drawn simply specify that each character to be drawn will be placed 32 pixels to the right of the last or at the start of the screen and 48 pixels down if the end of a line has been reached. This allows for the full 32-32 grid on which the character was designed plus room for a moving cursor.

2000 While the variable S records the absolute position of the character currently pointed to within the dictionary, S1 is used to elaborate the position of the cursor on the screen.

2100-2108 A flashing cursor routine which uses the value of the loop variable I to set the colour with which the cursor is drawn and thus needs only the one line to draw and redraw is invisibly.

2100 The cursor moves line based on the left and right arrow keys.

2108 Input of "D" will result in the deletion of the character to which the cursor is pointing from the dictionary.

2170 Input of "C" adds the character to which the cursor is pointing to the current character set.

2180-2190 The up and down arrows are used to move to the previous or following page of the dictionary.

2200 Input of "Q" returns program execution to the menu.

### Testing

Since no characters have yet been loaded from tape it is difficult to test this module but since there are almost bound to be errors in entering it we shall adopt the temporary expedient of entering some simple specimen characters with the following line.

```
2000 LET DS = "DS" + 1 + SQR FOR H = 0 TO 7 LET ES = " " FOR I = 0 TO 15 LET ES = ES + DS LET DS = DS + 1 + SQR NEXT INERT H LET S1 = 110
```

This line, provided that the program has been initialised, can be called in direct mode or even called as a subroutine from the initialisation module and will load the dictionary with 112 characters which are actually sets of 14 lines of horizontal length travelling the 32-32 pixel space diagonally from the top left corner.

Having run line 2000 calling up the module should display the first page of the dictionary and allow the full range of functions specified in the commentary.

## MODULE 4 Lines 2600-2690

Having begun to build up a character set

from the main dictionary, this module allows the user to display the current state of the character set.

### Connectivity

2600 Input of "D" while the character set is being displayed will result in the character set being deleted. Note that this is

achieved simply by setting C1 to zero — there is no need to physically wipe out the character set. (Pressing any key other than "D" will return to the menu.)

### Testing

You should now be able to create a character set from the main dictionary and display that character set.

## Module 3

```
2000 REM*****
2010 REM DISPLAY DICTIONARY
2020 REM*****
2030 LET S=0
2040 MODE 4.1 PCLS:SCREEN 1.0
2050 FOR I=0 TO S+1
2060 DRAW "DS"+STR$(32*(I-S)-8*INT(I-S)/8)>>"+", "+STR$(48+INT((I-S)/8)>>"+", "+DS$(I)
2070 NEXT I
2080 LET S1=S-32:INT(S/32)
2090 LET T=INKEY$:IF T="" THEN GOTO 2100
2100 FOR I=0 TO 2
2110 DRAW "C"+STR$(I)>>"+DS"+STR$(32*(S1-8*INT(S1/8)>>"+", "+STR$(48+INT(S1/8)>>"+", "+ES$(I)
2120 FOR J=1 TO 25 NEXT J
2130 NEXT I
2140 GOTO 2030
2150 LET S1=S1-(T=CHR$(9)):(T=CHR$(8))>>LET S1=S1-(S1<0)+(S1>31)
2160 IF T="D" THEN FOR I=S+1 TO S1-1 LET DS$(I)=DS$(I+1) NEXT I LET S1=S1-1 GO TO 2040
2170 IF T="C" THEN IF C1<40 THEN LET CHRP$(C1)=DS$(S+1) LET C1=C1+1
2180 IF T=CHR$(10) THEN LET S=S+32*(S<128)
2190 GOTO 2040
2200 IF T=CHR$(94) THEN LET S=S+32*(S>31)
2210 GOTO 2040
2220 IF T="Q" THEN RETURN
2230 GOTO 2030
```

## Module 4

```
2500 REM*****
2510 REM DISPLAY CHARACTER SET
2520 REM*****
2530 MODE 4.1 PCLS:SCREEN 1.0
2540 FOR I=0 TO C1
2550 DRAW "DS"+STR$(32*(I-8*INT(I/8)>>"+", "+STR$(32+INT(I/8)>>"+", "+CHRP$(I)
2560 NEXT I
2570 LET T=INKEY$:IF T="" THEN GOTO 2570
2580 IF T="D" THEN LET C1=0
2590 RETURN
```

The Working Dragon 20, by David Lawrence 2000 (2145) and is available from Bareilles Books Ltd, Helmore Court, 10 Whitland Road, London WC2 2JF











## PROBLEM MAY BE IN OVERHEATING

*D. Roberts of Old East, Gt. Can., Macmillan, West Yorkshire writes:*

**Q** I have a Sinclair Spectrum and two major problems. The first is that I cannot get colour on my Hitachi television, and even when I do get it on another television, it is usually slightly blurred. Is it the television, or the P.I.U. unit that is wrong?

**A** Secondly, when using my television on a black and white set, after about twenty lines the display goes from a dark grey background to a light grey background, and is sometimes heavily blurred. Can you help me with these two problems please?

**A** There have been problems with the Spectrum colour display. Some televisions sold on the British market are slightly out of phase. This does not interfere with a normal television reception but a computer is more fussy. On the first issue, of Spectrum P.I.U.s there is a small hole in the bottom that goes across to a top screw. Careful alignment of this with a non-serrated object should improve the situation. On the second issue, of P.O.s, there is no external access, which means taking the top off your Spectrum. The screw is slightly bit of centre.

In your case, however, I think that the problem is something else, because of the second point you raise. This is more due to problems than overheating because of over-heating. Do you find that your program corrupts after your computer has been left on for a while? Either this or a supply being shut from time to time. If either of these things happens then you will have to return your Spectrum.

## YES, AND HERE IS ITS ADDRESS

*David Cox of Hestonfield, Egham, Surrey writes:*

**Q** I have now a company called Ground Attack, which had a Ram pack ordered for the ZX81. I cannot find an address for Ground Attack. Can you help?

**A** Yes, here it is: Ground Attack, Affinity Avenue, Hestonfield, Essex.

If you write to them I am sure they will be happy to send you details of what you want.

## MEMORY IS SPLIT INTO AREAS

*Paul Chisholm of West Bromwich, Birmingham, writes:*

**Q** Can you explain memory mapping to me? I have seen it mentioned several times in computer magazines, and know it is to do with what a computer stores in its memory. But I do not know whether the memory map for a VIC20 with 128K is the same as my Spectrum with 128K, or does the Spectrum have the same memory map as a BBC Spectrum?

**A** A memory map is the order in which the computer stores all the things that go to make up its memory with most home computers, including the Vic and the Spectrum this is an area of 65,535 addresses (64K). More address can be added, but they could not all be used at once. The memory is divided into areas, some for use by the Ram and the rest by the Rom.

A 256k chip, as on the Spectrum, will always take up the first 128K of space, even if it is not all used (the ZX81 uses only 16K of Rom). The Vic and most other 6502-based computers use the very top 128K of memory.

Even if a computer can potentially use 64K, only some of that may be taken up. Thus an unexpanded Spectrum will use 128K of space for Rom, and 128K of the space for Ram, and the rest is unused. All computers use some of the Rom for the system and the system variables. That is 128K on a Vic, and about 75K on a Spectrum. So a 128K Spectrum will

have 75K free Ram available, and a 48K, 416K user Ram.

Each area—Rom, system variables and user Ram takes up a specific part of the memory. Things such as a table for stock, Graph stack and variables also have an allocated position. These are always at fixed in the same order, but the actual addresses that they occupy will change as the program gets larger. The order of these in the Spectrum is given on page 265. It is a pity that not all computers give a memory map to help the user.

A computer will always have its own unique memory map. The main change is usually to do with how far into the possible Ram memory the on-board Ram extends.

## EASY GOING FOR FASTER GAMES

*John Spencer of Highfield, Durham, writes:*

**Q** I have a BBC Model B and am learning quite well. However, I have tried to write some games programs but would like them to be faster. Is there a compiler available for the BBC B and if so, how much is it and where can I get it?

**A** Yes, there is a compiler written by Jeremy Ranton. It comes complete with a language as well as a cassette. It is available from Interline, 44-46 North Court Road, London W11 2EL for £24.95.

## NO INDEPENDENT LITERATURE

*D. Horsfield of Upper Glens, Red Road, Redditch, Kent, writes:*

**Q** Could you please tell me whether there is a manual or any literature available for the Research Machines M8C, or does any the computer need in any D-level studies course.

**A** I have not been able to find any independent literature on the M8C. Neither Pople nor Geoffrey had any

thing that I could find. It must be pointed out that as the M8C is used solely as an education machine, it does not have the manual back-up associated with work-mech equipment stored in the home market sector.

The only thing you can do is get in touch with Research Machines yourself and ask them. They do a range of manuals which they can supply you with, for between £3 and £6. All you need to do is contact their sales department and tell them what you want. You will probably find these quite hard going, as they are written for teachers who are usually have a good knowledge of computing, and are not 'user friendly'. Research Machines is at P.O. Box 75, Mill Stream, Oxford (phone 0861 249261).

## WHETHER OR NOT TO RUT

*Thomas Van Delft of Ford Lane, Rom, North London, writes:*

**Q** I have a Vic20 and I am quite happy with it. I am considering buying a light pen for it, but I am not sure how it works or if it is worth buying. I have not seen many programs for them.

**A** A light pen works by using a photo-resistor. This has an emitter and a collector. A window in the photo-transducer allows the light as it passes between the emitter and collector. This changes the resistance. A high value will be returned for a dark or black area, and a low value will be returned for a white or light colour. This is how a line can be read. The duration of the value returned will, of course, give you the thickness of the line.

Whether or not you should buy one is up to you. I think that at the moment you might find it better to wait and more programs are available. On the other hand you might regard it as a challenge to write your own.

**Is there anything about your computer you don't understand, and which everyone else seems to take for granted? Whatever your problem, PEEK it to Ian Bandmann and every week he will PEEK back as many answers as he can. The address is PEEK & POKE, PCW, Hobhouse Court, 18 Whitcomb Street, London WC2 7HF.**



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